Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1806. [No. 1540.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

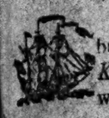
All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, V. M.

February 12.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,



A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.

Also, southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

RECEIVED,

Per schooner FAIRPLAY, *from* BOSTON,
And for Sale by
Lawrason & Fowle,

50 boxes Mould Candles, of a superior quality
do. do. Chocolate,
IN STORE,
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin } *TEAS.*
Russia and heavy Raven's Duck
Pipes, half pipes, and quarter casks Vidonia Wine—entitled to drawback
A few hogsheads retailing Molasses
Hogsheads and barrels New England Rum
Casks and boxes fresh Raisins
Mould and Dipt Candles
Chocolate
Liverpool coarse Salt
40 barrels Turpentine
6000 lbs Mill'd Lead
Mens' coarse and fine Shoes
Bellona Gunpowder, &c.
February 28, d

Negroes to Hire.

THREE female house servants to hire—one a very good cook, washer and ironer, she also understands every kind of house work. The other two are good spinners, and one of them washes and irons well and understands house work of every kind. They are hired for no fault. For further particulars apply to the printer.

February 18. d3w

☞ I have been informed that one of the Tracts of Land advertised for sale by *A. Schofield* and *Thomas Cooke*, under a deed of trust from *John Withers*, to secure John and M. Schofield, includes part of a lot of land in my possession, under a deed of bargain and sale from Robert Allison, duly recorded in the county court of Fairfax: If so, all persons are cautioned against purchasing so much of the same as is included within my lines.

C. F. Whiting.

February 17. d

FOR SALE

1000 bushels Liverpool Fine Salt.
1500 do. St. Ubes.
Wm. Hodgson.
Feb. 12. d

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.
December 18. d

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishing to engage in business for the ensuing season, will do any Carpenters' work, and receive in payment wet or dry goods for one half the amount of work contracted for. R. G. LANPHIER.

February 19. d3w

NOTICE.

A Number of the inhabitants of Alexandria, have been liberal in contributing to the Funds for publishing the Scriptures in the Languages spoken in the East Indies, of which an account is given in this paper of the 19th February, any who may wish to aid this pious attempt, and have not yet done it, which promises so much success, may for a few days have it in their power by sending what God may put it in their hearts to bestow, to the store of John and Thomas Vowell, with whom the subscription paper is left.

March 1.

Just Received,

From Newbury port, and for Sale,
First quality Sweet Cider, by the barrel,
Spiced Salmon, in kegs,
Raisins, in boxes,
Corn'd Cod Fish, first quality,
Flax,
Sweet Oranges,
Apples,
Fresh Shelbarks,
English Walnuts,
First quality table Cod Fish;
TOGETHER
With a general assortment of GROCERIES as usual.

A. WILLIS.

Who hourly expects from Baltimore, a quantity of Lisbon LEMONS, which will be sold low by the box.

February 27. 6t

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by *Joseph Neale* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein named, to *Peter Sheron* I will expose to sale (for cash) at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on *Tuesday the 18th day of March next, at one o'clock*,

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes, in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, *Trustee.*

February 24. d3w

Plaister of Paris.

A few Tons now landing, and for Sale by

John G. Ladd.

February 26. d

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander. Possession will be given on the 13th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

CORPORATION PROPERTY
TO LET.

THE Water Lot at the East end of Duke street, will be leased for twenty-one years.—Any person desirous of renting this property, will please send in their proposals, previous to the first day of April next: TO

John Janney, *Mordecai Miller*, *Thomas Preston.* } *Committee* OF Council.

February 22. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Persians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlas, Ticklenburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of this month, [March] on the farm of Captain Thomas Pollard, jun.

Six valuable Slaves, VIZ.

Three men, two women, and one girl; a very valuable blooded stud horse, four other horses, a flock of cattle, sheep and hogs, a waggon and gears, with sundry tools and plantation utensils, and a parcel of corn, and fodder.

Also, the tract of land, with the appurtenances, containing four hundred and forty eight and a half acres, whereon are erected good and convenient buildings, a great proportion of which land is uncleared and strong. The above property taken and given up to satisfy sundry judgments obtained by James Waugh, sheriff, as per executions in possession of

R. RATCLIFFE, Coroner F. C.

March 3.

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers have just received and offer for sale,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

Feb. 28. co2w

FRESH ORANGES.

Just received, per the schooner FAIR AMERICAN, *from Antigua*,

Fresh Oranges of a superior quality,
Ditto English Walnuts, of do. do.
Ditto Shell Barks
Raisins,
Cocoa Nuts,
Sweet Cider, by the barrel,
Pickled Salmon, by the keg.
ALSO ON HAND,
Candles by the box,
Pork in barrels,
Flax,
Codfish.

A quantity of POTATOES and CHEESE, and GROCERIES as usual.

Thomas Simms.

February 28. co7t

22,000 lbs. first quality Carracas COCOA,
3,200 lbs. do. Island do.
8 tons Nicaragua Wood,
15 do. Logwood,
1,800 feet large Mahogany,
For sale by
R. Veitch, & Co.
ALSO,
A few pipes choice MADEIRA WINE.

February 24. d12t

Just Received, and for Sale,
1,300 SPANISH HIDES,
20 tons of Logwood, and
A few bags of Green Coffee.
The above articles are of the best quality, and will be sold low.

Mordecai Miller.

IN STORE,
30 kegs of BUTTER of good quality.

Feoruary 19. d

FOR SALE,

100 bbls. Muscovado SUGARS.
2000 lbs. prime Firkin Butter.
10 casks Chewing Tobacco.
Spinning Cotton,
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Liquors and *Groceries*, as usual.

Mandeville & Jamieson.

February 12. d

JOHN TUCKER
Has for Sale,

30 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
1000 lbs. Black Pepper,
Imperial, Hyson, Hyson Shulong, Young Hyson, and Souchong } TEAS.
1000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
800 Spanish Hides,
And GROCERIES, as usual.

February 14. co3w

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town
The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22. d

FOR SALE,

Between six and seven hundred acres of good farming LAND,

In Jefferson County, Virginia, four miles from Charlestown, and one from the river Shenandoah.

ON THIS tract are several good springs of water besides a large stream that passes nearly through the centre, on which is seated two merchant mills and one or two saw mills within half a mile of the land. The proportion of wood land is about one fourth of perhaps more. The improvements are, a dwelling house with three rooms, with a fire place in each. A kitchen, smoke house, stable, and several other out houses. The terms are twenty dollars per acre, and three hundred and thirty dollars for a part of the improvements; one fourth ready cash, and the balance in bonds for three equal payments, bearing interest from the date if not punctually discharged, with security by mortgage. Possession and a deed to be given at the first payment.

Thomas Fairfax.

March 3. c9p

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira, Bussellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Dr. Johnson's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16. d

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

PRINTED DAILY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Senate of the United States.

Thursday, February 13.

BRITISH AGGRESSIONS.

Debate on the second resolution reported by a select committee, as given in our last.

(Continued.)

Mr. Worthington. On further consideration of the resolution now before the senate I confess I feel more opposed to it, and do believe, on the whole, it will be best not to pass it in its present form. The resolution must mean something, or it must mean nothing. It must intend to convey to the president, the opinions and advice of this body or not to convey it. Now, sir, if it is intended to convey to the president the opinions and advice of the senate which is certainly my understanding of it, I beg gentlemen to reflect a little before they adopt it. The advice of this senate I never will ever be given to the president with the desired effect, and let me add, sir, that from the intimate connection which exists between this and the executive branch of the government, I must believe that the president would not feel himself justified, nor would he be willing to take so much responsibility on himself as entirely to reject it. Sir, I could not justify him if he did. We are equally responsible with him in our executive capacity, and can we for a moment believe that he would act contrary to the decided opinion of the senate, who can at all times control or defeat him by rejecting a treaty made contrary to their advice and opinions? What, sir, is the object of the resolution?

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to demand and insist upon the restoration of the property of our citizens captured and condemned on the pretext of its being employed in a trade with enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in time of peace; and upon the indemnification of such American citizens, for their losses and damages sustained by these captures and condemnations: and to enter into such arrangements with the British government, on this and all other differences subsisting between the two nations, (and particularly respecting the impressment of American seamen,) as may be consistent with the honor and interests of the United States, and manifest their earnest desire to obtain for themselves & their citizens by amicable negociation, that justice to which they are entitled.

We request the President "to demand and insist upon the restoration of the property of their citizens, captured and condemned on the pretext of its being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain prohibited in time of peace; and upon the imdemnification of such American citizens, for their losses and damages sustained by these captures & condemnations:' & afterwards "to enter into such arrangements with the British government, on this & all other differences subsisting between the two nations, (& particularly respecting the impressment of American seamen.) as may be consistent with the honor and interests of the United States, and manifest their earnest desire to obtain for themselves and their citizens by amicable negociation, that justice to which they are entitled."

To my mind, sir, the resolution seems to be at war with itself. It is not, Mr. President, the bold ground taken by the first part of the resolution to which I object. It is not, sir, that I am opposed to demanding or insisting on our rights; but it is because I fear the resolution taken together will embarrass the executive in negociating a treaty to settle our differences. A gentleman from Maryland has told us, and we know the fact is so, that there are several subjects on which negociation is necessary. At present we know we have no commercial treaty with G. Britain. If, sir, this subject is intended to be embraced (and so I understand it) by the resolution, and if it is the opinion of the senate it should, let us be more explicit. We have such a treaty with Holland, Spain and France, and I confess I see no good reason why we should not have one with G. Britain if it can be made on terms which will promote the mutual interests of the two nations. Indeed, I cannot imagine how we are to get along without continual jarrings, and probably ultimately war, with all its concomitant evils, unless we know the ground on which we are placed.—— Whilst I should deplore an event of this kind, yet, if under all the circumstances, the honor and interests of my country made it necessary, I hope I shall be found among those who would firmly resent the insults and vindicate the injuries of any nation on earth. With so wide a field for negociation, with so many important objects to accomplish, I submit it to the good sense of the senate, whether it will be proper to tie up the hands of the executive in the manner comtemplated by the resolution. If the resolution passes, the President must in every event "demand and insist upon the restoration of the property of our citizens, captured and condemned on the pretext of its being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in time of peace; and upon the indemnification of such American citizens, for their losses and damages sustained by these captures and condemnations:" This must be made the basis on which all further proceedings are to be founded. I do not wish to be understood as being willing to give up the property which has been unjustly taken from our citizens without an equivalent. An equivalent may be obtained in many ways. If the resolution is adhered to by the executive a restitution of the property must be insisted on. Request the president to demand and insist, and he must take this ground, and this only, if we pass this resolution: Although in my opinion this reolution was not intended to censure the executive, yet it would seem to bear that construction. But on this ground I will not object to it. It is notorious to every gentleman of the senate that the president has been, and is now, prosecuting a negociation on the subjects which seem to be the particular objects of this resolution, viz. the condemnation of our vessels and the impressment of American seamen. It would therefore seem improper on this ground to pass the resolution in its present form. I know, sir, that what has been so often and so properly repeated is all important on the present subject, that is, that we should be united it what we do. With this view and with the hope that the same committee can offer to the senate a resolution varied in its form from the one before us, and embracing the wishes of at least a great majority, and I hope the whole senate, I move that the resolution be recommitted.

Mr. Adair. Mr. President—the motion before the senate is to recommit the resolution to a special committee. Gentlemen in favor of the resolution as it stands, have called upon us to point out the alterations we wish to make in it as a cause of commitment; I will do so by stating my objections to it in its present shape. The first resolution on the paper which I hold in my hand, and which met with a unanimous vote of the senate two days past, contains a mere declaration of their opinion on an abstract principle; to this resolution I fully and freely assent, although I did not vote for it, being that day unwell and absent. But this second resolution, if it is to have any effect at all, is meant to convey an instruction to the president of the United States. It contains a request to him, not only, that he will endeavor to obtain an adjustment of our differences by treaty, but that prior to this he will "demand and insist upon the restoration of the property of our citizens captured and condemned on the pretence of its being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in time of peace; and upon the indemnification of such American citizens for their losses and damages sustained by these captures and condemnations;" that he will enter into arrangements, &c. This, Mr. President, is the part of the resolution I object to. It is going too far. It is circumscribing the powers of the President, and tying him down to a particular point. It is making that the *sine qua non*, the basis on which alone he is to treat; at least it is doing this so far as an opinion of the senate, expressed in this way, can do it. It really looks to me, as if on this particular point of restitution we were afraid to trust our chief magistrate. I presume there is not a member who hears me, who does not fully believe the captures and condemnations alluded to in the resolution were unjust, that they are an infringement of our rights: and that we are entitled to restitution. But let it be remembered that these condemnations are the solemn decisions of a court of very high authority in Great Britain. A court that, it is well known, acts under the councils (if not the controul) of the cabinet; may we not then reasonably suppose that the British government are as fully assured (in their own minds) that these condemnations are just and warranted, under the law of nations, as we are that they are unjust and unwarranted; and that they will be as unwilling to acknowledge in the face of the whole world that they have been wantonly robbing us of our property, as we will be to acknowledge that we have paid so much without a cause. It has been well observed by an honorable member from Tennessee, that in forming commercial treaties of this kind, there will be various points to consider; and it may not be necessary to contend for strict justice in every punctilio; arrangements or treaties, when there are existing differences to settle, must always be a bargain of compromise and forbearance; in one point we may give a little that we may obtain an equivalent in another. So it may turn out in settling our disputes with Great Britain. Why then are we not satisfied with expressing our opinion on the great principle of right; and leave it altogether with our chief magistrate to enter into and point out the details.

It is asserted by the advocates of the resolution as it now stands, that the part objected to, has been virtually agreed to in the first resolution; and that the latter part of the second resolution so qualifies the first as to prevent it from operating as an instruction to or restriction on the President. To this I answer that the same principle, so far as it relates to the United States, or to the British government, is certainly contained in the first resolution, and therefore unnecessary to be thus expressed in the second; and if it is not intended to operate as an instruction to the president why is it so anxiously retained in the resolution. I can see no reason for this unless it is intended as a declaration of the senate a solemn pledge to be used on some future occasion, by the merchants, whose property has been thus condemned, to shew that we are bound to obtain restitution for them from the British government, or to compensate them ourselves. How far this may be right is not now for me to say. It is a subject not now before the senate, and I think it too soon to make the declaration. Nor do I like to see such a measure obtain in our resolutions by stealth as it were; unnoticed because covered by the brighter blaze of more important objects. In support of the words "demand and insist;" an extract has been read from a letter of the president himself to his minister abroad, in which he uses the same words. But is there no difference between the president's acting officially, giving instructions to his minister where it is necessary and proper he should enter into the details; and our merely expressing an abstract opinion upon a great principle before it officially comes before us. The president in using these words does it with the strictest propriety; and I trust when he instructs a minister agreeably to the request contained in this resolution, that he will make use of language equally strong. He shall meet with my hearty approbation, nor is there any length in my power that I will not cheerfully go to support him. Yet still I am unwilling to tie him down to a particular point, or to express an opinion in detail upon the subject of a treaty, which if made must be finally laid before the senate for their approbation. Let it be remembered that in the first resolution we have solemnly pledged ourselves to a principle of right; we are so far bound as the representatives of the nation to defend this right to our citizens; or to obtain an equivalent. This ought to satisfy all. In this second resolution we request of the President to obtain for us the free exercise of this right by treaty. Let us then confide to him the broad field of negociation; let us not cramp him. Our rights are secure in the hands of the constituted authorities; should be fail of success, we all know the consequence; the next and last alternative is war; to this we all stand solemnly pledged, and when it comes to this, I trust there will be no difference of opinion. Peace is the first wish of our hearts; it is the soul of our government. But the man who would not prefer war to oppression, to dishonor and infamy is not an American. One word more, Mr. President, and I have done—it has been conceded that a unanimity of sentiment and vote is desirable on this subject. If then gentlemen are in earnest when they say those exceptionable words, mean no more than what is contained in the first resolution; and convey no special instruction to the President, can they not change them for others equally strong as to the principle and that will meet the approbation of all; why not strike them out in lieu of them request the President to enter into arrangements agreeable to or in conformity to the first resolution; some such alteration as this would certainly retain the whole idea avowed by the advocates of the present resolution, and as the special direction and restriction would be left out, it would meet with my concurrence—To obtain some such alteration in words that will be agreeable to all is the object I have in voting for the commitment, and as one day cannot materially affect us, I hope we will be indulged.

The motion to commit the resolution was lost by a small majority. [*To be continued.*]

For Sale—or to Let,

ON GROUND RENT,

Several Lots between the town and Hunting-Creek, some of which are under cultivation, with good substantial fences.

J. B. NICKOLLS.

February 28 2w2w.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A quantity of

CORN AND RYE.

Apply to

WASHINGTON PIERCE,

At Colonel RAMSAY'S *Counting Room.*

February 1. co

BALTIMORE, March 3.

The editor tenders a tribute of his warmest thanks to the commercial friend who politely furnished him with two distinct printed sheets, the contents of both, in French and Italian, of which the following are translated copies. The paper on which they are printed bears the French stamp, and they appear to have been intended for general circulation. They were received by the late arrival of the Paragon, at this port, from Leghorn and Malaga: She left the former place the 14th of December, and the latter the 15th of January.

BLOODY BATTLE OF THE 2d DEC.

Between the French & Allied forces.

(Translated for the American.)

Copy of a letter from Marshal Berthier, minister of war and major general of the grand army, to marshal Massena.

PORTOTIE, 12*th Frimaire*, (3d Dec.) *year* 14*th.*)

I am impatient, marshal, to send you back your aid de camp to announce to you the brilliant victory which we have just gained over the Russian army. They were drawn out in array before us to the number of 80,000 men, of which 15,000 were Austrians. On the 10th they made a motion in their left wing to attack us, and to surround our right. It was evident they meditated an attack on the 11th. The emperor, as usual with him, prevented this by himself commencing the attack at the break of day. The battle lasted from seven o'clock in the morning to five in the evening. The Russian army was entirely destroyed; 25,000 prisoners taken; 15,000 killed and 120 pieces of cannon taken possession of. The guards of the Russian emperor were attacked by those of the emperor Napoleon: They were entirely discomfited; the colonel and one third of their officers taken, the standard bearer, all their artillery, and in fine the whole body of the guards, as well horse as foot, to the amount of 5000 men, were entirely cut to pieces. Almost all the Russian generals have fallen into our hands. The emperors of Russia and Austria had the greatest difficulty to save themselves across the marshes. A considerable quantity of men, stopped by the marshes and a lake into which they threw themselves, were drowned, experiencing the same fate as the Turks who threw themselves into the sea, at the battle of Aboukir. Our troops are now pursuing the small remains of this army once so arrogant. For further details, your aid de camp will relate to you what he has seen and heard. I have but barely time, marshal, to write to you thus briefly, as you know we have few moments to spare. I have received the letter in which you informed me of your junction with general Marmont.

The major general,

(Signed) M. BERTHIER.

A true copy, M. MASSENA.

A true copy, general of division,

VERDIER.

Extract of a letter from his excellency Monsieur De Beauharnois, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Empire at the Court of Etruria, to M. Verdier General of division, dated

Florence, 18*th Frimaire*, 14*th year*, *At 1 o'clock in the morning.*

A letter from the minister of exterior relations, dated Vienna, the 12th Frimaire, informs me, my dear general, of the grand victory gained by our august sovereign on the day of his anniversary: the three emperors being present. The guard of the emperor Napoleon attacked that of the emperor of Russia, took its colonel, one third of the officers, all the artillery, and cut the rest to pieces.

The French troops are now pursuing the remains of the Russian and Austrian army.

The field of battle was at Austerlitz.

Napoleon, our august sovereign is well and was every where present.

Good bye and love me.

Francis de Beauharnois.

P. S. The bulletins will arrive by the couriers.

A true copy.

General of division.

VERDIER.

In addition to the above, a gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Philadelphia, states, that on the day he left there (Saturday) a vessel arrived from England, which place she left the middle of January. The accounts by her confirm the battle of the 2d as above stated, and further, that the Russian army afterwards received sufficient re-inforcements to enable them to maintain their position till the 8th

when Bonaparte having received considerable reinforcements, attacked and almost entirely annihilated the Russian army.

(Telegraphe.)

NORFOLK, Feb. 26

ARRIVED

Sch'r Sally, Waters, 24 days from Martinique. Sugar and Molaſſes, to the Maſter; Feb. 5, off St. Martins ſpoke ſloop Jane, from Savannah bound to St. Thomas, out 14 days; ſame day ſpoke ſchr. Good Intent, from Boſton bound to Tortola, out twenty days; left at Martinique, the following American veſſels: SHIPS Friendſhip, Little, of and for New York, *ſailing* uncertain; Plato, Howland, of and for New York in 19 days;—BRIGS Brunſwick Sawyer, and of for Portland, uncertain; Elizabeth, Baſſet of and for Newburyport in 12 days; Sephronia, Bixon, of and for Boſton in 4 days; Triton, Merill, of Portland, for —— in 4 days; Martha and Mary, Coulſon, of and for Baltimore in 20 days; Edward, Jordan, of and for Portland, uncertain; Two Brothers, Holmes, of and for New York in 12 days; SCH'RS Active, Petree, Kennebunk for Boſton in 3 days; Defiance, Merill, Salem, for Wilmington N. C, in 7 days; Prince, Heaton, of and for Salem in 20 days; Greyhound, Smith, of and for Newhaven in 25 days; Paragon, Mitchell, of and for New London in 25 days; Yarmouth, Atwood, of and for Plymouth in 10 days; Dolphin, Collins, Middleton, for Newbern N. C. in 3 days; Sally, Smith, of and for Plymouth in 10 days. The ſchr. Ralph, Herberd, ſailed from New London the 28th January, and the ſch'r Fox, White ſailed for New York the 29th January.

Britiſh ſloop Edward, Davis, 7 days from *Bermuda*. Left there the ſchr. Maryland Mary, Suggs, and Elizabeth Margaret, Mabey, both of this port. On the 10th inſtant, the ſhip Endymion M'Neil, from New York bound to Jamaica, run upon the rocks on the North ſide Bermuda, part of the cargo was got on-ſhore in boats; it is feared the veſſel will not be got off. The brig Sally, Paine, from Surrinam for New London, and the brig Charlotte, Seil, from Philadelphia for Guadaloupe, with naval ſtores, have been captured by the Britiſh frigate Cleopatra, and ſent into Bermuda.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

PROCLAMATION.

IT IS hereby made known, that the Commiſſioners for ſuperintending the election of ſixteen perſons as members of the Common Council of Alexandria for the enſuing year, have by their ſeveral returns declared the following gentlemen duly elected, to wit:

FIRST WARD.	THIRD WARD.
Thomas Preſton,	*Jonathan Swift,*
Aaron Hewes,	*Phineas Janney,*
Daniel M'Clean,	*William Rhodes,*
William Harper.	*John M Kinney.*
SECOND WARD.	FOURTH WARD.
Henry Roſe,	*Edmund Denny,*
Hugh Smith,	*James H. Hooe,*
James M'Guire,	*James Ruſſell,*
Cuthbert Powell.	*John Cohagen.*

In teſtimony whereof, I have here unto ſet my hand, this 5th day of March, 1806.

JONAH THOMPSON,
Mayor of Alexandria.

Battle off Cape Trafalgar.

The Victory, Lord Nelſon's ſhip, ſo cloſely engaged the Redoubtable, that her guns could not run out, but were fired into that ſhip while her ſides were rubbing againt the Victory; and the troops on board the Redoubtable fired into the Victory's port holes. The above French ſhip had four hundred troops on board, and thoſe in tops took aim at the officers on the quarter deck of his lordſhip's ſhip, which accounts for ſo many being killed or wounded. Of the forty marines placed on her poop, only five remained unhurt. Captain Adair, of the marines, was killed while loading a muſket, which he had repeatedly fired. He had behaved in the braveſt manner.—The Three ſubaltern officers, and the ſerjeant major alſo uſed muſkets on that day. Two of the ſubalterns were wounded.—*London Papers.*

We are informed, that letters are received in town, mentioning, that an unfortunate occurrence lately took place on board of an American frigate in the Mediterranean. A captain of marines is ſaid to have been run through the body with a ſword and killed, by an officer of high rank in the navy, for having remonſtrated to his ſuperior on the impropriety of his ordering one of the marines to be flogged.

[*N. Y. Gaz.*]

Without examining the principles which Great Britain contends for, in reſpect to our intercourſe with the colonies of her enemies, and the exportation of colonial produce; the *fact* on which thoſe principles are bottomed, are not as ſhe aſſerts. Great Britain ſays that we are now engaged in a commerce with her enemies, which was not permitted to us in time of peace—let us examine into this fact. In all the year 1802, and for a part of the year 1803, Great Britain was at peace. Then let us examine the ſtate of our commerce for the firſt of thoſe years, and the reſult will prove that the United States muſt have carried on an extenſive trade with the French, Spaniſh and Dutch colonies.

In the year 1802, the amount of duties and drawbacks on ſundry articles of colonial produce, demonſtrate the error of the aſſertion, that we are now contending for a commerce which we did not enjoy in time of peace.

Amount of duties on coffee in 1802,	1,682,439
——drawback,	1,285,376
——duties on cocoa,	29.429
——drawback,	28,096
——duties on brown ſugar,	1,821,117
——drawback,	718 338
—— duties on clayed ſugars,	196,581
——drawback,	152 026

The amounts above mentioned are taken from the official document publiſhed in our laſt.

It will be admitted that in the year 1804, that the imports and exports of colonial produce were conſiderably augmented, but certainly it would be too abſurd to ſay, that an increaſe of thirty per cent. is to affect the right.

The United States contend that in the time of the peace they held an excluſive colonial trade, with the powers now at war with Great Britain, that the ſurplus beyond their own conſumption was freely exported, and that now becauſe Great Britain is at war with thoſe powers, they will not be deprived of that trade. This is certainly meeting G. Britain upon her own ground. We have always thought, and ſtill think, that upon more deliberate reflection, Great Britain muſt recede from a poſition, which is tenable in neither fact nor principle.

(Norfolk Ledger.)

From the Waſhington Federaliſt.

MR. RIND,

FROM the great variety of reſolutions which have been propoſed to congreſs, in relation to our diſputes with Great Britain, and which lie now for conſideration on the clerk's table of the houſe of repreſentatives, it would ſeem that our public ſervants, with all their *love for the people*, and *zeal* for the *public good*, are pretty much at a loſs what courſe to purſue.

The following hints for conſideration ſolicit the public eye through the channel of your paper. STRICT NEUTRALITY AND EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL NATIONS IS THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES. Whether this, in the modern acceptation of the terms, means an equal ſubmiſſion to degradations and inſults from all nations, I do not now enquire. But, whatever it means it muſt equally apply to all nations. To apply this rule we have only to examine the line of conduct we have purſued with other nations, to aſcertain the proper courſe to be taken with regard to our diſputes with Britain.

Take Spain for example. Admitting your ſtatement concerning a *cloſed door appropriation* for the purchaſe of the Floridas to be correct, and I dont find that *Sammy Smith* has contradicted it. In the firſt place, Spain committed depredations on our commerce, our miniſter made a treaty with Spain on that and other ſubjects, which among other articles, had *one ſomething* to this purpoſe. That theſe ſpoliations might be the ſubject of future diſcuſſions. This article was ſo favorable to the United States, the government ratified it—but Spain refuſes a ratification on her part. In addition to the ordinary reſident miniſter at the court of Spain, a miniſter extraordinary is then ſent. Our miniſters ſubmit ſeveral propoſitions for an amicable adjuſtment of difficulties, all of which Spain rejects, and refuſes to ſubmit any propoſitions of her own as a baſis of negociation. Our Ambaſſadors cloſe their negociation with their fingers in their mouths. As a next ſtep an appropriation is made of —— Millions of Dollars; as a firſt inſtalment towards the expence of bribing France to bully Spain into a negociation for the ceſſion of the Floridas to the United States. Apply this proceſs to our diſputes with Britain, & the path is plain. Mr. Munroe is now at London. He can commence a negociation, and agree to a treaty, in which this, among other things, may be ſtipulated. That the depredations on our commerce, and impreſſment of our ſeamen, may be ſubjects of future negociation and diſcuſſion. Suppoſing the U. States ſhould ratify this treaty, and Great Britain ſhould refuſe the ratification on her part; we muſt then ſend a Plenipotentiary Extraordinary to act in concert with the reſident miniſter. They can make a variety of propoſitions to the Britiſh government, as a baſis of ſettlement; to all of which Britain may refuſe to accede, and decline ſubmitting any propoſitions of her own. Congreſs can then appropriate —— millions of dollars as a firſt payment towards the expence of obtaining the liberty of the ſeas, and redeeming our impreſſed ſeamen. Before the proceſs proceeds thus far, perhaps Great Britain may be as completely under the power of Bonaparte as Spain is at preſent. We can then pay the money into French coffers as a reward for her bullying Great Britain into our meaſures. Should this plan meet the approbation of our Legiſlators in Congreſs, it might prevent ſome very lengthy and very fruitleſs diſcuſſions on the reſolutions now before them, and would be aſſuming an attitude of preciſely equal dignity and independence in our tranſactions with different European nations.

IMPARTIALIS.

ANECDOTE.

When the Earl of Wharton, who made ſo eminent a figure in the reign of Queen Anne, was a ſtripling during the life of his father, who was a moſt formal Preſbyterian, there being an extraordinary entertainment for ſome young gentry on the anniverſary of his hopeful ſon's birth, he was ordered by the old Lord to ſay grace; whereupon turning up his eyes and aſſuming a puritanical countenance, he breathed the following ſtrain:

"I pray God to ſhorten the days of Lord Wharton and ſet his ſon up in his place;
"He'll drink and he'll w——, and ten thouſand things more,
"With as good a fanatical face."

The pious parent being deaf, and not hearing what the lad ſaid, but perceiving he had finiſhed; very innocently gave his aſſent to it, by an *amen, I pray God.* Which to his great ſurpriſe made the whole company burſt into a laughter.

To be Sold, at Auction,

On SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock, at the houſe of *C. W. Janſon*, on King ſtreet, a variety of

Genteel Houſhold Furniture;

Among which are,

A Mahogany London made Sideboard, Mahogany Tables, Sopha, Chairs, Drawers, &c. Looking Glaſſes, ſome Silver and Plated Ware, Books, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

ALSO,

An Engliſh Fowling Piece, warranted equal to any in this country, with a mahogany caſe, containing all the apparatus for a ſportſman; ſome Teleſcopes, and an excellent Thermometer.

Upwards of 1000 Pictures, and Engravings, by the moſt celebrated artiſts, with ſome of the Copper Plates, from which many more may be ſtruck off. Among the engravings are a number of Portraits of the late General and Mrs. Waſhington; of the late Lewis the ſixteenth; Doctor Franklin; Doctors Ruſh, Wiſtar, and Barton, of Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Weſtley; the late Counteſs of Huntington; and a great variety of Fancy Pieces: the whole of which were ſelected with care, and purchaſed the laſt ſummer in New-York and Philadelphia.

Philip G. Marſteller.

The pictures may be ſeen and purchaſed previous to the day of ſale, on application to the owner.

March 5. d

I have received from Madraſs,

(Via New York

9 Bales of Piece Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Long Cloths, Manilla Ginghams, Nicomas and Madras Handkerchiefs. The above goods were ſelected in Madras by Andrew Smith for Hewes and Miller, are entitled to drawback, and will be ſold low by the bale.

Mordecai Miller,
Who has in Store,
1200 Spaniſh Hides,
750 pair of Morocco Shoes,
20 tons Plaſter, and
20 frails of Figs.

March 5. d

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 17th March, at 11 o'clock, will be ſold at auction, on the premiſes, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THAT very valuable PROPERTY, belonging to the eſtate of the late Abraham Van Bibber, Eſq. called *PARADISE*, containing about 300 acres, and including the dwelling houſe and improvements, a valuable Mill and its appurtenances; the whole in good order.

The above property is ſituated about one mile from the turnpike gate on the York road, and will be ſold in lots to ſuit purchaſers.

A liberal credit will be given on a conſiderable part of this property, which may at any time be viewed on application to Mr. Aiſquith, on the premiſes.

ANDREW VAN BIBBER,
WASHINGTON VAN BIBBER,
Truſtees.

Balt. Feb. 14. eot1sM.dt17M

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of truſt from PHILIP WANTON to the ſubſcriber, for the purpoſe of ſecuring the payment of certain ſums therein mentioned, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April next, for *Caſh*—

6 Lots, handſomely ſituated, contiguous to the town of Alexandria, containing between five and ſix acres each; being part of the tract lately known by the name of "*Stump-Hill*," and in the ſubdiviſion of ſaid tract as laid off by Col. Gilpin, diſtinguiſhed by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25. To ſuch as have not already ſupplied themſelves with eligible ſituations in the neighborhood, theſe Lots preſent an object worthy of attention, and to accommodate purchaſers they will be ſet up ſeparately. For more particular information reſpecting the property, application may be made to Col. *Gilpin*, or to the ſubſcriber, who is furniſhed with a connected plat of theſe and the adjoining Lots, ſome of which are in a high ſtate of improvement.

John M'Iver.

March 5. 2 w5thAp

NOTICE.

In the caſe of JOSIAH WATSON, *a bankrupt.*

THE Creditors who have proved their debts under a commiſſion of bankrupt, awarded and iſſued againſt *Joſiah Watſon*, late of Alexandria, merchant, are requeſted to meet the aſſignee of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate, at Gadſby's hotel, in the town of Alexandria, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of April next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon. As buſineſs of the firſt importance to the intereſt of the ſaid eſtate will be then ſubmitted to the conſideration of the creditors, it is hoped there will be a full meeting.

John M'Iver.

March 5. 2aw9thAp

NOTICE.

The commiſſioners named and authoriſed by a commiſſion of bankruptcy awarded and iſſued and now in proſecution againſt Thos. Moore of Alexandria, intend to meet on the 26th day of this month at four o'clock in the afternoon at John Gadsby's city tavern in the town of Alexandria in order to make a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupt, and to chooſe a new aſſignee. When and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the ſaid commiſſion, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the ſame or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend.

Wm Oxley, *Aſſignee.*

March 5 dt26th

FOR SALE,
A LOT OF GROUND,

ON the north-eaſt corner of Cameron and Water ſtreets, fronting 25 feet on the former and 61 feet on the latter, adjoining the property of I. Geiger, lately occupied by Mr. H. Nicholſon. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe ſuch a Lot may meet with a great bargain on application to

Frederick Shuck.

March 5. eo7t

For Sale, Rent or Leaſe,
The following Valuable Property.

A LOT of ground on King ſtreet, on which is a two ſtory brick houſe 24 feet front by 32 feet, with a good cellar paved with bricks with a well in it—alſo a brick neceſſary well—Likewiſe a framed houſe, convenient for a ſmall family, on a 10 feet alley back of the brick houſe—A vacant lot on Patrick ſtreet, oppoſite Davy Davy's, and binding on an alley—A vacant lot on Cameron ſtreet, 46 feet 6 inches in front, and 108 feet deep to an alley.

ALSO,

Five and 1 8 acres of LAND, on the Leeſburg road, about two miles from Alexandria.—For terms and further particulars, pleaſe to apply to the ſubſcriber living on the firſt mentioned premiſes, near Davey Davey's

John W. Turner.

Alexandria, Feb. 24. 22w3t

For SALE, on Credit,

THAT valuable PROPERTY, at the corner of Prince and Pitt ſtreets, lately occupied by Mr. *George Clementſon*; fronting feet on the former, and on the latter. There are five dwelling houſes on this property, two of which are commodious and well finiſhed.

This property will be ſold altogether, at public vendue, on a credit of 6, 9, and 12 months, for negotiable notes with approved indorſers.—☞ The ſale will take place on SATURDAY the 15th of March next.

On the ſame day will be let, on ground rent forever, to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes,

Two unimproved LOTS of ground, lying at the interſection of King and Fayette ſtreets.—The ſituation of this property is deemed ſuperior to any other on King-ſtreet, as it faces the diagonal ſtreet and adjoins a pump of the beſt water in town.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

February 17. 2awdf

P U B L I C S A L E.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ALEXANDRIA, 24th February, 1806.

The following MERCHANDIZE having remained in store upwards of nine months, will be Sold, at Public Auction, at *P. G. Marsteller's* Vendue-Store, on the 25th day of March next; no claim having been made for the same.

Date when received in Store.	Name of Vessels.	Master's Name.	From whence imported.	Marks and Numbers.	Description of Articles.
1804. October 1.	Ship United States.	Oliver P. Finley	Liverpool.	No Marks.	Two bundles Saddle-Trees, each half dozen.
1805. May 21.	ditto.	James M. Speake	do.	1 and 12	Twelve Anvils.

CHARLES SIMMS, *Collector.*

FEBRUARY 26. 2awtf

NEW PLAYS,

For Sale by ROBERT GRAY, *Bookseller, King Street.*

The Ocean Spectre, an entire new, grand Melo Drama in five acts.
The Venetian Outlaw, a Drama in five acts.
The Sixty-third Letter a Musical Farce.
The Will for the Deed, a Comedy in three acts, by Thomas Dibden.
Too Many Cooks, a Musical Farce in two acts, by J. Kennedy, author of Raising the Wind, Matrimony, &c. &c.
Family Quarrels, a Comic Opera, in three acts, by T. Dibden.

ON HAND

Carr's Northern Summer.
——— Stranger in France.
Wakefield's Family Tour, through Great Britain and Ireland.
Pennsylvania Farmer.
Gifford's residence in France.
Mavor's Voyages and Travels, twenty-four vols. (calf)
——— Universal History, twenty-five vols. (boards)
Select British Classics, thirty-nine vols. (Calf)
Anacharsis Travels, four vols. (calf and gilt)
Pinkerton's Modern Geography, two vols and Atlas.
Tindal's continuation of the History of England, from the Revolution to the accession of King George the second, two volumes, folio.
Gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman Empire.
Furgason's Rome.
Rollin's Antient History, ten vols. with maps and plates.
Hoole's translation of Orlando Furlow, from the Italian, of Ludovico Ariosto, five vols. (calf gilt).
Revised Code of Virginia Laws.
Debates of the Virginia Convention, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution.
Hening's New Virginia Justice.
Letters of Curtius, by John Thompson, of Petersburg.
Letters of the British Spy.
Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Darwin.
Darwin's Temple of Nature.

An extensive assortment of English and Latin School Books, Blank account books, Playing Cards, Paper Hangings, Stationary, &c. &c.

N. B. Book-binding of every description done at a short notice and on reasonable terms.

February 24. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
(Price one Dollar.)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY
By MRS. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be sent up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies Gravies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pickling Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c, With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superflouous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 22. d

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c, And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilon's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.
One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S *WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,*

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence and of this being suited to every age and constitution, and also its contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and billious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascaidres, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES— By Hamilton's *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infalliable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eye, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, destructions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. taw

SALE.

WILL be sold, on the 10th day of March next, at the residence of the late Mrs. *Elizabeth Washington*, all the perishable property belonging to the estate; consisting of some valuable Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, (some of which are well bred) Cattle, Hogs, Hay, Fodder, &c. &c. A credit of 9 months will be given for all sums above ten dollars, and under that amount payment will be required.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, jun. *Adm'r.*

February 24. eot10thMh

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration in the county of Alexandria, and district of Columbia, on the estate of the said *Elizabeth Washington*, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to the subscriber, and all those who may have claims against the estate by bond, note, or open account (properly authenticated) to exhibit the same to Mr. *John Luke*, or to

G. CHAPMAN, jun. *Adm'r.*

February 26. eot2t

Boarding-House Opened

By the Subscriber, in Prince-street,

In the house lately occupied by *Thomas Patton*, between the dwelling house of *Dr. Dick* and Mr. *Hodgson's* store—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King.

November 1. eotf

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant. with her two Children the one male, the other female.

Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.